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SEPTEMBER CIRCULATION. v. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St.
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Total for the month 2,832,600 ing, left over or filed....

Net number distribute 4 2,487,364 Average daily distribution.... 82.912 And said W. B. Cure further says that the number of copies returned or reported usold during the month of September was

Sworn to and subscribed before me this fire, day of October, 1800.

J. F. FARISH.

Notary Public, City of St. Louis. No. My term expires April 28, 1908.

BUT IT IS ANANIAS.

Each bears fruit after its kind; the umpkin vine, pumpkins, the corn stalk, rn. And the Globe-Democrat fructis in campaign lies.

Iappily for the State of Missouri it is rich and progressive that its fortunes not affected by slanders.

dissouri has the largest public school nd in the United States. It has also best invested fund. The revenue duced annually for the schools is the gest in proportion to the amount of

Any paper which loved its commonwealth would be sounding the praises of such a condition. Partisanship might attack other policies, but would never ment which has done so much for public

The Globe-Democrat is not only unfriendly but untruthful. Its own party managers would help their candidates by muzzling the organ on the school question.

BATTERY A'S ARMORY.

St. Louis business men should respond promptly and generously to the appeal made by Light Battery A of this city for funds with which to complete its Armory on Grand avenue and thereby provide Itself with a fitting home and drill-ground.

Until this is done the battery is prac Meally without shelter, and in an unsetd condition which makes it imposle for the organization to be kept at standard of efficiency in numbers discipline which is so vitally neceso the ends for which the organiza

tists. A suitable artillery armory aperative necessity for the maina be of an effective battery, a fact which has long since been adequately recognized by other large cities.

Light Battery A of St. Louis amply erves this suitable shelter and the couragement which comes from willing support. It has a history of fine service for the past twenty-two years. It has never falled to respond gladly to the call of duty. It was one of the first State organizations to answer the President's call for volunteers in the war with Spain. At Chickamanga and in the invasion of Porto Rico under General Miles it reflected high credit on its city and State, owing to the abilities of its officers and the soldierly qualities of its enlisted men. It was the only Missouri organization sent to the front during that war.

By this service of nearly a quarter of a century Light Battery A of St. Louis has earned its right to an Armory in most manful style. The funds for the completion of the adequate structure on Grand avenue should be speedily forthcoming. The question is one of simple justice to a military organization as deserving as any in the entire Union.

MRS. WILHELM'S HAIR.

Mr. Charles Wilhelm of St. Louis acted hastily and therefore unwisely when he flew into a rage upon finding a strand of his wife's hair in the soup, reproaching her bitterly and demanding to know If she expected him to chew her tresse

Mrs. Wilhelm is also to blame for neeting her spouse's upbraiding in a reentful spirit, adding fuel to the fire of is rage by informing him that if he idn't like her hair in the soup he had se free choice of finding another woman be hadn't any hair to fall in the soup. weman's hair is her crown of glory, of sourse, but Mrs. Wilhelm shouldn't have

exulted in her crown at such a critical The way of Mr. Charles Wilhelm and of Mrs. Charles Wilhelm is not the way to keep peace in the family. Mr. Wilm should have remembered the days sen would, that the soup was all the the gin at 101-2 cents per pound, and necesses consecution

better for having Mrs. Wilhelm's hair as one of its ingredients. Mrs. Wilhelm should have declared that she put her hair in the soup because she loved Mr. Wilhelm so that she desired to be part hair, so to speak, as well as bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh. If they had both done these things they would not have been up before Police Judge Sidener the next day, and the living of their lives would have been one long, grand song rather than a discord of sweet belis jangled, harsh and out of tune.

PARTY OF PROFESSION. Mr. Dockery scores rather an amusing point on Missouri Republicans when be points out the fact that, despite their tremendous present solicitude regarding the proper and full assessment for taxation of railroad property in the State, they entirely failed to tax that property when themselves in control of Missouri

affairs. This is exactly in line with the bue and cry raised by Missouri Republicans | at all. and based on their charge that the Democratic party had looted the State School Fund. The one fact brought prominently into public notice on this head is that the Republicans themselves constitute the only party that has misapplied the school fund, Missourt Democracy finding it necessary on returning into power to restore that fund and to Issue the State's certificate of indebtedness for the missing amount-some \$900,000-the only relic of which under Republican rule consisted of a number of canceled

State bonds. The people of Missouri, long familiar with the odorous record of Republican extravagance and corruption in their State, will not fall to see the unctuous humor of the present Republican cam-

paign for "reform." Turning to the past "achievements" of the Republican party in Missouri, it is found that such achievements consisted in sacrificing some \$45,000,000 of the people's money in a lobby deal with the railroads, in placing the biggest tax burden on the State that it has ever known. in wrecking and bankrupting the Commonwealth.

Facing the present, the spectacle of Ziegenheinism in St. Louis is confronted, duplicating in this city the work of the Republican party in the State thirty years ago, furnishing a maladministration of grievous cost to taxpayers and infinite injury to the municipality.

It is on the facts that Missouri Republicanism must be judged, and it is utterly condemned by the facts. It has never done a good thing for the State or its people. It has done an infinite number of evil things. It is a party that must be kept out of power.

TRULY REPUBLICAN.

Former Comptroller of the Currency Eckels exactly stated the attitude of the Republican party toward the trusts in his elaborate Chicago arraignment of American Democracy for daring to tell the American people of the existence and menace of the trusts.

"I am sure," says Mr. Eckels, "that I do not misdefine the term when I say that what they call a trust is not a trust at all, but merely the concentration of capital or labor, or capital and labor, for a specific legitimate purpose." And on this assertion of the nonexistence of trusts Mr. Eckels rested his case in behalf of Republicanism.

It is with Republicanism thus denying the existence of an evil already sorely pressing upon the country that the American people must deal at the polls next month. The Republican party, which has tried to fool the people until recently with a make-believe denunciation of trusts and a platform promise of restriction of the trust evil, has now come out into the open. It does not perceive any trusts in the American business or industrial field. All that it sees is "merely the concentration of capital

or labor, or capital and labor, for a specific legitimate purpose." Under this announcement from Mr. Eckels, and a similar confession from Mark Hanna, the head and front of the | Mark Hanna. Republican national organization, it is of course, vain for the American people to hope that the Republican party will make the faintest effort toward restricting the trust evil. That party may not well attack an evil the very existence of which it denies. It is, instead, defending and fostering the evil in a new way-covering it from the gaze of the people as far as is possible until it shall be so firmly fastened upon this country's commercial organism that its removal shall be impossible. Another four years of Republican control of the Government and this irrevocable establish ment of the trusts in complete mastery

of the business and industrial situation will have been accomplished. It is to the Democratic party the pe ple must look for relief from the everincreasing oppression of monopoly. The national Democracy perceives the menace of the trusts and pledges its most vigorous effort to the removal of that menace. The Republican party denies that the menace exists. Its intentional blindness condemns it before the people as the tool and accomplice of the trusts.

GOOD TIMES IN THE SOUTH.

It is always well to keep in mind the plain fact that the material prosperity of a country must be based on natural causes, and that where these natural conditions tending to prosperity do not exist their lack may not be supplied by legislation or governmental policies.

This truth was never more apparent than at the present moment. For four years past prosperity has prevailed in this country and throughout the rest of the civilized world; not limited to any one nation, because due to world-wide natural causes and not to the peculiar policy of any one country. The depression of 1893, it will be remembered, alike extended to all the great Governments, proving again that the same causes produce the same results. In other words, the world has been prosperous or has suffered in these recent instances be-cause such conditions were naturally in-

evitable. That the growing prosperity of the past four years should now be felt to an exceptionally gratifying degree by farmers and country merchants is the natural sequence of the continued development of the world's better times.

This is aloquently shown in a recent letter received by a St. Lovie business. letter received by a St. Louis business bouse from one of its Arkausas

spondents. In this letter it is told how

spondents of the writer has just a certain customer of the writer has just sold his crop of cotton as it comes from

his cottonseed at \$25 per ton, making his crop average a return of \$67.50 per bale. Should this price hold good for the entire cotton crop it would realize a total of about \$500,000,000, and added to and parcel of him indeed-hair of his last year's crop, including the seed and by-products, would amount to at least \$900,000,000.

When one considers the significance of this enormous sum of money paid to the producers of the South, with its vast purchasing power thus available for the country's most legitimate needs, the natural promise of augmented Southern prosperity in the near future is tremendous in extent and almost irresistible in influence. The combination of an exceptional demand for cotton goods, extending throughout the civilized world. Brokers Say That This Combine, with crop conditions also tending to higher prices, has brought about this result; a result as natural as the causes producing it. There is no legislation and no Government policy capable of creating these conditions. They must come of natural causes or they do not come

BUNKER HILL NOVELS. That American authors have not caught the Anglomania which has been prevalent in the administration of the United States during the past four years, and which has caused a large part of the popular protest noted in the present campaign, is shown by the English publisher who, when offered the British rights of an Amerlean historical remance by an American publisher, said: "I wish heartily that your authors would find a motive outside of Bunker Hill. You would be doing a real service to literature if you could persuade them to this."

Americans approve as heartily this Bunker Hill tendency of American writers and support it in a financial way as liberally as British publishers deplore it. Americans are proud of the early colonial history which their ferefathers made. Books devoted to this period of history-like "To Have and to Hold," "Janice Meredith," "For the Freedom of the Sea," "Richard Carvel"-bave had record-breaking sales in America, Americans want to get close to the people of this period and they can best do so in an accurate historical novel. American in the construction of fabrics of the day writers can afford to sacrifice large has greatly increased the demand. Mercerwriters can afford to sacrifice large British sales for the glory and the profit that is theirs on the American conti-

One of the best indications that the American people will never consent to making the colonial system of government a fixture in the United States is the popularity of Bunker Hill novels. Such novels bring the manifold oppressions which the colonists endured home too closely to the American people of today that they should desire to inflict on other nations hardships like those from which Washington and his helpers rescued the American nation.

The last session of the Missouri Legis lature may have been a little extravagant in cierical expenses. But what economy it was when compared with the payroll stuffing of Ziegenheinism in St. Louis! And Ziegenheinism would control at Jefferson City if the Republican party were in power.

Among the political literature of the Missouri Republican campaign O'Fallon's monumental speech for street rallway consolidation has not yet appeared. Won't O'Fallon repeat it to the talking machine? As Railroad Commissioner Flory's

family in office and pull chestnuts out of the fire for the railroads. He would be a royal old trust-owned Governor. If the Globe-Democrat can take time

from its business of slandering Missouri, will it announce what the Republicans will do with the School Fund if placed in control?

Former Comptroller of the Currency Eckels is also unable to see a trust in this country. There's a colossal fortune for an oculist in the party owned by A party controlled by Ziegenhein in

City is not a party to be freely trusted to administer the affairs of Missouri. Dick Dalton and the Globe-Democrat are doing a great cake-walk for Re-

St. Louis and by the lobby in Jefferson

publican control of the Missouri Legislature, but they won't win the cake. If you want the School Fund reformed put it in charge of Ziegenhein. Maybe

he could use some \$4,102 checks in re-

storing it to soundness. By his deeds let Flory be known. He has always been controlled by the railroads and would be still their tool if

elected this fail.

Flory charges mileage to the State and rides on free passes. Is that mileage account what he calls reform?

What changes would Flory make in the School Fund? Get down to strict business.

The Higher Craftsmanahip.

Oh, not for beauty's sake alone. The painted scene, the curven stone. The heartfelt sone, the moving play. The story of life's current day; But that our better self they lift Above the mean and sensual drift of sordid things, and picture true. The gentler and the nobler view.

For in each work of master skill The craftsman's life is woven at The craftsman's life is woven still:
His griefs and joyn, his smiles and tears,
His aspirations and his fears;
And as he lives his life complete,
And learns its lesson true and sweet,
He teaches, as such craftsmen should,
Not life's more heavy. Not life's mere beauty, but its good. RIPLEY D. SAUNDERS.

REGISTER

In your Precinct

SATURDAY TUESDAY,

Otherwise you will not be able to Vote.

PROTECTS THE SOUTH.

To Natural Conditions and Not Government Policy Is Its Present Prosperity Attributed.

COTTON TRUST IS A MENACE.

Fostered by McKinleyism, Threatens to Destroy the Southern Planter.

Possibly at no time since the close of the Civil War has the South enjoyed more genuine prosperity than at the present time. Her stands products section, rice, live stock and fruit-are all selling at good prices, creating a stendy inflow of capital, which is being judiciously expended in the permanent improvement of local industries. In the last two scasons the price of cotton has ranged around 2 or 19 cents per

was anable to make both ends meet. Por this last two reasons the price has been above 7 cents, and, in consequence prosperity and smiling plenty have filled the

Cotton is not alone responsible for the mproved conditions in the South, There has been a corresponding rise in the price of nearly all the staple products. The natural inquiry has been, to what muse can the present prospectry be ascribed? The consensus of opinion among factors and brokers the handle Southern reducts is that it is attributable to nat-ical conditions arising out of providential impensations and are wholly independent of any governmental policy.

Shortage in Foreign Supply. Good crops at home and had ones or none at all abroad have increased the de-mand by curtailing the supply, and thus naturally increased the price. Bestdes this shortage in the foreign supply, the increased number of uses to which cotton is pu ized cotton now does duty, when before the process was invented, silk alone was used, and cotton is liberally interspersed in cloth, it having been found to increase its durability and detract little from its appearance. Then, in consequence of the wars and rumors of wars, nearly all in

appearance. Then, in consequence of the wars and rumers of wars, nearly all in tropical countries, thousands on thousands of bales of cotton have been manufactured into canvas for tents and uniforms, which in more pacific times would have glutted the markets.

James it. Allen, president of the St. Louis Cotton Exchange, said: "The present price of cotton is due to the simple law of fupply and demand. The supply is small, and the demand increasing, We have only a moderate crop in this country, and the crop in both China and India is very short. The past cotton season was one of the most peculiar I ever knew. The bears started out to put down the price by overestimating the crop and refusing to buy. The planters hed on to their crops, and refused to sell except at fair prices. As a result the bears were badly squeezed, The great Cotton Trust was beaten last year by the planters, and if they hold on this year they will win again. No, I don't think that the Government had any more to do with the flood that swept Galveston. One thing McKhiney has done—his administration has festered the Cotton Trust, which threatens the cotton producer as long as it exists."

Mr. Wetzel Tells of Crops.

Not Wetzel Tells of Crops.

Nat Wetzel Tells of Crops.

Nat Wetzel, who has just returned from an extended four over the fruit and vegetable growing districts of the South, as well as the cotton hat, in speaking of the present prosperity in the Southern States said: "This condition was caused by large crops and good prices of Southern products for the last year. Nearly all of the Southern farmers buy their supplies on credit and expect to pay when their cotton crop is barvested, so, as a rule, by the time their debts are paid after the crop is barvested they have nothing left. For several years the price of cotton was very low, owing to arge crops in other countries, and, of course, the farmer's credit was based upon, say, 5-cent cotton. Last scason, however, instead of 5-cent cotton, the farmer received nearly 10 cents. As a result he had not only enough to pay his debts, but as much more in cash in addition. On account of the beavy advance in the price of cotton, shortage abrond and heavy consumption, he was also able to get twice as much credit on his crop prospects as he could in previous years. The result is that there is pleuty of money in the fruit and early vegetable growing sections, farmers were equally forturate. In the wheat and corn growing sections for the Fouth crops were bountful, and owing to poor prospects in other sections high prices were realized." Mr. Wetzel Tells of Crops.

SYNOD AT MEXICO.

Presbyterian Preacher Deplores Lack of Family Worship. REPURING SPECIAL.

Mexico, Mo., Oct. IL-At the meeting of the Presbyterian Synod in this city to-day the trachers and students of the Fultor Synodical College listened to a serman on "Godliness Is Profitable Unto All Things," by the Reverend S. T. Ruffner of Farming-

The Reverend E. C. Gordon of Lexington mittee, made a report, in which he deplored mittee, made a report, in which he deplored the lack of family worship and religious training. During the day's proceedings Dector Gordon advocated in an address on "Church and Caristian Education" the es-tablishment of more church schools. He advocated the raising of a large fund for that purpose. Dector McCracken of West-minster College also spoke along the same line.

MEETING CLOSED.

Arkansas A. O. U. W. Adjourns-Degree of Honor Election.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL Pine Bluff, Ark., Oct. 11.-The first bi ennial meeting of the Grand Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, was concluded in this city to-day.

The Begree of Honor, which is the ladies' branch of the order, held its biennial meet-

ing, with a goodly attendance.
This morning the following morning the following officers were

elected:
Past grand chief of honor, Miss Alice
Bossart of Little Rock; grand chief of ceremonies, Mrs. Yants of Argenta; grand lady
of honor, Mrs. Ethel Curry of Rogers;
grand record keeper, Miss Maggie Wood of
Bentonville: grand receiver, Mrs. A. M.
Kahrs of Fort Smith; grand usher, Mrs.
Burguist of Little Rock; grand inner
watchman, Miss Nana Wood of Bentonville.
The next meeting of the order will be at
Fort Smith, Ark.

KANSAS CLERGYMAN MISSING. His Wife Asks Kansas City Police

to Help Search for Him.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 11.-Mrs. J. M. Beachamp of Kansas City, Kas., has asked the police to assist her in finding her hus band, who is a Congregational clergyman. He left home August 16, saying he was going to Colorado or Wyoming to work among the railroad men. His wife has not heard from him since. Mr. Beachamp is about 48 years old and has been engaged in religious work many

TOPEKA ALSO FAVORS REVISION Presbytery Votes for a New Confession of Faith.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 11.-The Topeka Presbytery, in session at Kansas City, Kas., voted in favor of revision of the Confession



SIXTO LOPEZ, Aguinaldo's emissary, now in the United States in the interest of the Filipino Government. -Photograph by Chickering of Boston.

CATHOLIC BISHOPS FAVOR MR. BRYAN.

Imperialism and Extreme Friend Commissioner Wessels Says the ship for Great Britain Strongly Denounced.

Leading German Prelate, Who Voted for McKinley Four Years Ago, Will Support Democratic Candidates This Election.

The Republic Bureau, lith St. and Pennsylvania Ave. Washington, Oct. II.—The hierarchy of the American Catholic Church met this moru-

African Catholic Church met this morning at the Catholic University.

Although the prelates did not discuss polities, even informally, during the meeting to-day, the subject formed an interesting topic during their free moments.

The prelates now in this city are to a man in favor of the election of Bryan. Several of them were formerly for McKinkey, for instance Mgr. Katzer of Milwaukes, who has been a staunch Republican since who has been a staunch Republican since his early manhood. Mgr. Katzer will yote his early manhood. Mgr. Katzer will vote for Bryan, principally because he fears im-pertalism and thinks the United States has departed from its traditional foreign policy. He objects to the extreme friendliness of the administration for England and its lack

of sympathy for the Boers.

The majority of the German Catholic priests and laymen inderse the opinion of Archbishop Katzer, who is the most influen-tial German prelate in the country, and it is stated that his position is indorsed by Bishop Horatmann of Cleveland, who has been for some years a warm personal friend of the President and Senator Hanna. Cardinal Gibbons is a Bryan sympathizer, and it is said will vote for him. Archbishop Corrigan is a weil-known supporter of Tam-

many and has always been a consistent Democrat, as has Archbishop Ryan of Phil-adelphia. Archbishop Christie, although a protege of Archbishop Ireland's, and his admiser in many ways, does not approve of the administration's policy in the Philip-pines or the West Indian Islands. The dissatisfaction of the people about the cession of land to the British in Alaska

has also impressed the prelate from the Northwest. Archbishop Christie was for-merly Hishop of Vancouver. He knows the Alaska controversy thoroughly and sympathizes with the American contention in ev

These present at the meeting to-day were Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Keane of Du-buque, former rector of the Catholio University, who was chosen secretary of the board to succeed Archbishop Kain of St. Louis; Archbishops Williams of Boston, Corrigan of New York, Ryan of Philadelphia Elect of Cincinnati, Katzer of Milwaukee and Christle of Oregon City. The absentees were Archbishop Chappelle of New Orleans now apostelic delegate to the Philippines; Archbishops Ireland of St. Paul, Feehan of Chicago, Bourgade of Santa Fe, Kain of St. Louis, who was represented by Bishop Hennessey of Wichita, Kas., and Riordan

VILLAGE IS NONEXISTENT.

Russell Sage Sues Township for Payment of Railroad Bonds. St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 11.-Russell Sage of

New York, is seeking to recover money on some railway aid bonds by the village of Reeds, Wabasha County, which the Supreme Court says is out of existence. The village secured a charter in 1863, which was remodeled ten years later and again in 1891 by legislative enactment. In again in 1891 by legislative enactment. In 1885, the remodeling acts were repealed and the Supreme Court has decided that, as the result of tinkering with the charter, the village has no corporate existence. The village ceased on February 6, 1885, when the repealing act went into effect.

Honds had been issued by the village in order to secure the extension of the Hastings and Dakota Railway.

When the bonds became due they were not paid, as there was no village in existence responsible for the obligations. The bondholders have commenced action against the township in which Reeds citizens live.

CHEROKEE COUNCIL'S SESSION Many Interesting Measures Will Be Up for Consideration.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Claremore, I. T., Oct. II .- Next month the Cherokee National Council meets in annual session at Tablequah, I. T. The question of a treaty, which is uppermost in the minds of all in the Cherokee Nation, will come up for consideration. There is also a scheme on foot to sell the \$1,50,60 calm outright to Eastern capitalists for \$5 per cent of the present amount. Most of the prominent Cherokee politicians will be present at this session of the Council, and many outsiders. The efforts being made by the Interior Department and the Dawes Commission to arrive at some agreement concerning a treaty lends added interest to the coming Council. nual session at Tahlequah, I. T. The ques

KRUGER HAS NOT GIVEN UP HOPE.

President Is to Plead With Europe.

ARCHBISHOP KATZER'S CHANGE. BELIEVES STATES CAN BE SAVED

Republics - Webster Davis Was Not Paid. Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. II.-P. Louter

the Annihilation of the Two

Westels, Special Commissioner of the South African Republic to the United States, today received a letter from Secretary De Bruyn of the Boer envoys, now in Holland, containing the first reliable and definite information of the plans of President Kruger The letter states that President Kruger

will leave Delagoa Bay, on the Netherlands warship Gelderland, early in October, and thus he probably has already embarked. He will be taken to Holland, where the envoys are awaiting him. At what port he will land, Mr. Wessels did not state. In regard to the intimation in British newspapers that English warships may be sent in pursuit, Mr. Wessels said the envoys were in a position to state officially that any such action by England would be nocepted by The Netherlands as a direct declaration of war, and the little Dutch ation would act accordingly.

President Kruger bears a commission from the Boer Republic, but exactly what it is not even the envoys know. They supcure intervention by one or all of the Euspean Powers to the end that the Indinibilated. The envoys have preceded their President to several of the Continental countries and have found among the peo-ple a uniform and almost pro-Boer sentiwhich they hope will be potent enough to force action by the respective Governmenta. "And," added Mr. Wessels, "this letter

says they hope for more assistance from the United States than from any of them." Webster Davis Not Paid. Mr. Wessels in his interview also stated that the reports of the large numbers of

Boors emigrating to America were un-founded. "I am the only accredited representative of the Boers in this country," he said, "and if there was anything in these stories from Minnesota and Daketa of land being acquired for settlement by my countrymen I would know it. The Boers will never leave South Africa. Their cause is not lost and they will keep fighting till they win.
"General De Wet's armies are well or

Transvaal, but in the Free State, not many "The reports that Lord Roberts sends mount to nothing. You need not be sur-rised if there is a rebellion of the whole of outh Africa before the year is out. The

only reason the Cape Colonists did not join

only reason the Cape Colonists did not join us at the outset was because they had no arms, and neither they nor we expected war and were unprepared."

Mr. Wessels also took occasion to deny indignantly the assertion that Webster Davis is in the pay of the Transvani Republic. "His course in this country is actuated by motives of humanity only," said Mr. Wessels. "I think I am well enough acquainted with the affairs of our Republic to assure you that he has never received a cent from the Boers for his services in their behalf."

TO SETTLE OLD DISPUTE.

Butler County Files Suits to Recover Granted Lands.

cover Granted Lands.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Poplar Bluff, Mo., Oct. II.—Two suits were filed in the Circuit Court to-day by the County of Butler against the Star Ranch and Land Company and Jerusha E. Boyden. The effect of these suits will be to actile the disputed tities known as the Tubb and Baldwin and the Arthur and Kitchen titles. In the years between 1857 and 1879 the County Court of Butler County made contracts with Tubb and Baldwin and Hugh F. Sweeny for the navigation of Black Hiver, and upon the completion of these contracts deeded to them about 25,000 acres of swamp land.

deeded to them about 25,000 acres of swamp land.

In 1868 the County Court granted to Arthur and Kitchen 19,000 acres of land for the purpose of building a Courthouse. This land originally was deeded to the State of Missouri by the United States for the purpose of reclamation and drainage. The State then deeded the land to the county for the same purpose, making a further provision that after said lands had been sold and drained, if there remained any surplus, it should go to the school fund.

When the land was transferred to the above parties the reclamation and drainage was never carried out, and this is the basis upon which these suits are brought. If decided in favor of the county, it will mean the restoration of nearly \$50,000 to the county.

PROPOSE TO EXTEND CONDUIT DISTRICT.

Lighting Committee of Improvements Board at Work on a Report on the Subject.

MEMBERS INDORSE THE PLAN.

President McMath Urges That Subway Include All Territory Where Charged Wires Are Numerous.

The Lighting Committee of the Board of Public improvements is engressed in the subject of subway extension, and it seems almost a certainty that a report will scon be submitted, urging the adoption of measures to cause an extension of the present underground limits as far north, south and west as seems necessary for public sufety. Members of the board express themselves ardently in favor of extension, and a canvass of the officials indicates that they are

practically a unit on the matter.

The district in which wires, tubes and cables are underground is bounded by the Mississippi fover, Wash street, Spruce street and Twenty-second street, as defined in ordinance No. 18380, which became effective on December 31, 1898. The Western Union Telegraph Company and the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company are the only corporations which have not put their wires under the surface of the streets, but these concerns were prevented from complying with the ordinance as the result of an interpretation of the law by former City Counselor Marshall in a controversy with the Western Union attorneys.

"There seems to be no difference of opin-ion in the Board of Public Improvements as to the necessity of extending the con-fines of the district," said President Mo-Math yesterday. "The only problem which we will have to solve will be the determina-tion of the new limits We practically stand agreed on every proposition but that. I believe every member of the board desires to have the limits extended, and we will have no difficulty in fixing the boundaries after we get to work earnestly."

The Lighting Committee consists of Pres-

lient McMath, Sewer Commissioner Her-mann and Water Commissioner Plad. Mr. McMath thinks the district should be enlarged so as to include the entire elec-tric-lighting district, which is described as follows: The river, Bremen avenue, Ninth street, Tyler street, Thirteenth street, Case avenue, Jefferson avenue, Chouteau avenue, Seventh street, Arsenal street and the river. The limits he thinks should reach as fer The limits, he thinks, should reach as far north and south on Broadway as there are a large number of charged wires. The western boundaries, he suggests, might even be farther out than Jefferson avenue. The Western Union Telegraph Company,

although it was denied permission to put its wires in conduits, made a fierce fight to gain the privilege. The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company made application, but did not join in the combat. Both were excluded after a heated battle between the Western Tables attempts and furmer City Counselor Powers Will Be Asked to Prevent Union attorneys and former City Counselor Union attorneys and former City Counselor Marshall, but, aithough defeated by a technicality, the Western Union has continued to maintain from year to year the \$0,000 bond which it then gave the city when it applied for its permit. The Bell and Kinloch Telephone companies have not only gone into the cenduits in the subway district, but also have occasionally petitioned the Beard of Public Improvements for perthe Board of Public Improvements for permits to put wires underground lying beyond the designated bou Supervisor of Lighting O'Relliy yesterday said that he thicks the corporations were not only privileged to put their wires underground, but that the city even now could compel them to do so, regardless of the fact that franchises are obtained from the first. State, and not from the city.

NOTES ON WEDDINGS-PERSONAL MENTION.

Preparations for the wedding of Miss Jane Fordyce and Captain David Sheridan Stunley have been greatly simplified since yesterday. The death of a near relative of the prospective bridegroom has caused a recalling of the invitations to the reception and a general change in the wedding plane Only the near relatives and a very timate friends, probably not more than 108, will be present on October 23, instead of a large church ceremony and 400 or 500 guests at the subsequent reception.

Mr. and Mrs. Griswold Stowe have de make their home in that city. Accor about the lat of November they will go East, greatly to the regret of their St. Louis friends, especially those young married people living in the same apartment house on Newstead avenue.

Miss Temple Belle Daugherty will return to St. Louis on October 15, after a long visit in the North. Miss Daugherty has been much entertained this summer in of house parties, coaching trips and like. She will get home in time to serve as bridesmaid at two important au-tumn weddings—that of Miss Lillian Holmes and Edwin Gould on November 4 and Miss Alberta Boogher to Glenn Hill on

Miss Grace Thompson will spend the fall and winter at the Franklin with her family. The Thompsons have just returned Mise Maude Niedringhaus has returned

from the East. Miss Louise Filley has returned from a visit to her aunt, Mrs. Day, in Detroit, Miss Filley's marriage to David Walker will take place on November 19.

Ark., are in the city for a few days.

Mrs. Louisa Miltenberger and her son, Eugene, have gone to Colorado, where they expect to remain for a year, and possibly Mrs. John O'Fallon Delaney, Miss Marie Tracey and Miss Sloan will depart for New

York on Saturday, and will sail next week for Europe for a trip of four months. Miss Tracey arrived in St. Louis last week to Mrs. M. B. Rosenthal and daughters, Mrs. Harry Myers and Miss Carrie Re

are now in their new home at No. 5179 Miss Jesalyn Wainwright of Lafayette avenue has gone to Chicago, where she will visit friends for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi Chubbock entertained at dinner last evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Dugan of Sedalia.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Simmons have moved into their new home at No. 4812 Maryland avenue. Since their marriage they have been living at the Simmons he

Miss Flora Stifel and Miss Laura Stifel of Wheeling, W. Va., and Miss Eleanor Demmiss of Allegheny, Pa., are the guests of Miss Winkelmyer of West Pine bo

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Thurman of Troy, Mo., announce the engagement of their daughter, Leonora, to Doctor T. A. Black-more of Olney, Mo. The marriage will take place at the family residence on Novem-ber 1.

Mr. Nat Wetzel gave a supper party last night to fifty men friends, in celebration of his birthday. The guests were entertained at the Wetzel home, No. 1528 Mississippi avenue, where an elaborate supper was served at 10 o'clock. Governor Francis was among the merrymakers and responded to a toast.